MADRAS COURIER.

[...]IX. WEDNESDAY, 14th. DECEMBER 1803. Number 949.

[...]ment Advertisement.

[...]S it has heretofore been the
[...] on the issuing of GRANTS and
[...]nd from Government to retain
[...] of the Collector of Madras the
[...]EDS, (where any have existed)
[...]sons applying for Grants & Cer-
[...]g in the possession of the proprie-
[...] only the Grant or Certificate
[...]ment; but as various applica-
[...] been made for the re-delivery
[...] Deeds: The Right Honora-
[...]Council has authorised the
[...] those Deeds to the Per-
[...]thorized to receive and
[...]em.
[...] affording additional
[...]s of Lands and Houses
[...]s of preventing clan-
[...]ortgages of Property,
[...]cil has been pleased to di-
[...] be opened at the said Cu-
[...]t. George; where all Persons
[...]roperty or lend Money on Mort-
[...]erty, may Register their Purchase
[...]ge Deeds, on paying for the Registry
[...]ee of one Pagoda where the same shall
[...]chase or Mortgage of Property for
[...] a Grant has issued; and a Fee of one Ru-
[...] where a Certificate shall only have issued
[...] the Ground.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to all per-
[...]s who may be in possession of Grants and
[...]rtificates already issued, that, on a proper
[...]pplication at the Cutcherry of the said Collector, the several Title Deeds now deposited there will be delivered over to such persons, as may be entitled to the possession thereof, after the same shall have been entered in the Register.

And it is hereby further Notified that the public REGISTER for entering Transfers and Mortgages of Lands and Houses in Madras, is now open at the said Cutcherry.

(Signed) H. J. D. OGILVIE,
COLLECTOR OF MADRAS.

Advertisement.

Madras Laudable Society,

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this SOCIETY are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING at the MADRAS EXCHANGE, on Thursday the 22d. Instant, at 12 o'Clock, for the purpose o[f] electing DIRECTORS for the ensuing Year.

Advertisement.

THE Public are informed that the Connection of TRADE & AGENCY, which hath for some time subsisted between Messrs. SHORT and SMITH of LONDON.—and Messrs. BRISCOE & BEAUFORT, of BOMBAY, is dissolved by mutual consent; and that all demands arising in INDIA, during the aforesaid Connection will be duly attended to, and discharged by Messrs. BRISCOE & BEAUFORT. The business will in future be Conducted in BOMBAY, under the Firm of—

BRISCOE and BEAUFORT.
SHORT, SMITH and Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1803.

Advertisement,

THE COMMITTEE,
OF THE
CARNATIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
INFORM THE PUBLIC,
THAT THEY WILL INSURE
ON GOODS & SHIPS,

As may be Specified, from Europe to India, Payable in India or in England, in the event of loss, as also on Ship or Ships from Europe to India, under a Warranty that they shall be either the Honorable Company's, regular Indiamen, or the Regular Extra Ships, Chartered by the Company,

AND MAKING A DESTINCTION OF PREMIUM IN FAVOR OF THE FORMER.

(Signed) E. WATTS,
SECRETARY.

Madras 5th. December 1803.

Navy Bills.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sum of MONEY is required for the use of HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON in INDIA, for BILLS upon the COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY's NAVY, LONDON, at Ninety Days Sight.

Tenders to be delivered into my Office on or before Thursday, the 15th Instant, at Noon. On the Envelope must be written, "TENDER for SUPPLYING CASH UPON NAVY BILLS AT NINETY DAYS SIGHT."

T. HOSEASON,
NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Office, Madras, 1st. Dec. 1803.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 16th. Instant,
At 10 o'Clock,
TWENTY-FIVE CANDIES OF
PEPPER,
A QUANTITY OF
NAILS OF SIZES,

FEW French FOWLING PIECES, Double and Single Barrels,
Being the Remainder
OF THE PRIZE GOODS
OF
LA PAROUDI PATCHY,
AND
LA MARIE FRANCOIS,
At the same time will be put up,
SEVERAL CORGES OF
MALABAR CLOTHS,
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
At 12 o'Clock,
A Captains TENT & a Necessary Do.
A Pair of BULLOCKS.
Several HORSES and BANDIES.
&c. &c. &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
NEAR THE
Honorable Company's Granery,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,
AND
Following day's till the whole is disposed of,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

FIVE DUGGIES,
Three Hundred & Seventy-nine SHINBEAMS,
AND
Six Hundred and Seventeen pieces of SHINBEAMS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 15th. Dec.
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 10 o'Clock,

THIRTY Five and a half Dozen of Empty BOTTLES,
Four Chests of French CLARET,
Thirty Dozen POMATUM,
Twenty Dozen of POWDER,
A Black-wood BUREAU, and a Mahogany BUREAU BOOK CASE,
A BULLOCK CART,
Europe VINEGAR in Quarts,
AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Advertisement.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,
IN A CAUSE WHEREIN
BARRETTO & OTHERS,
ARE PLAINTIFFS,
AND
Manook Astuartoor & Others,
ARE DEFENDANTS,
AND IN ANOTHER CAUSE WHEREIN
Cottah Verdapah Chitty & Others,
ARE PLAINTIFFS,
AND
Roza Johannes Baboom & Others,
ARE DEFENDANTS,
There will be Exposed to Sale by Public Auction,
On Saturday the 24th. day of Dec. Inst.
AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
At the Court House in Fort St. George,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE MASTER IN EQUITY
OF THE SAID COURT,
THE FOLLOWING PREMISES,
IN TWO LOTS,

LOT I.

AN UPPER ROOMED HOUSE and GROUND in Armenian Street, in that part of the Black Town of Madras called Mahrattah Town, containing in length from North to South sixty-two feet, and breadth from East to West at the North end thirty-six feet, & at the South end thirty-eight feet, now occupied by Mr. Manook Satur.

LOT. II.

A certain Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and premises, the property of Mrs. Roza Johannes Baboom, situated in Armenian Street in that part part of the Black Town of Madras called Mooral Pettah,—between the Street which leads from Armenian Street to Pophams House, and the Street in which the House of Messrs. De FRIES and Co. is situated.

The Premises are Extensive, consisting of two pieces of Ground adjoining, one measuring in length from East to West 90 feet, and in breadth from North to South eighty feet, and the other measuring in length from East to West sixty seven feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end sixty one feet, and at the West end sixty seven feet or ther abouts.

The House is new and has never been inhabited: has been built at a great expence on a most excellent plan with suitable out houses and stables &c.—And is well adapted for the accommodation of a large family, or of a HOUSE of AGENCY.

Conditions of Sale.

That ten per Cent, of the purchase money be paid down, and the remainder within ten days from the day of Sale—and in default thereof, that the lot or lots be resold at the risque and expence of the first Purchaser.

That the expence of conveyance be paid by the Purchaser,

Further particulars if required may be known on application at the Master's Chambers, or at the Offices of Mr. SAMUEL, or Mr. DISNEY, in the Fort.

9th. December, 1803.

For Private Sale.

BY HEEFKE FAURE and Co.

	P.	F.
BENGAL Flowered Muslins, at per piece,	7	
Ditto Doreas and Charconnahs,	2	22
Gentlemen's round black Hats,	3	11
Madeira, of a superior quality, per doz.	5	
Ditto, Second quality,	4	
French Claret, - - - - ditto,	4	
Port Wine, - - - - - ditto,	4	22
Hock, - - - - - - - ditto,	6	
Bourbon Coffee, in Frazils of one Maund,	3	
Bengal Hussar Boots, per Pair, - -	3	22
Ditto Plated Harness for Bandy, - -	30	

A few Quires of DRAWING VELLUM PAPER, of different Colours.

A few Pieces of SHIRT CLOTH, at moderate prices.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

For Private Sale.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A CURIOUS Pair of CHINA STATUES, MALE and FEMALE, as large as life, ELEGANTLY DRESSED in the HABITS of the Country.

A Card.

Messrs. LEE and SHAW,

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform the Public, that they expect their—

ANNUAL INVESTMENT
FROM CHINA,

to arrive the later end of this Month, or the begining of the next.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN at OUTSTATIONS, who have hitherto Honored them with their Commands, may be assured that every attention will be paid, in forwarding their COMMISSIONS immediately after the arrival of the Investment.

As LEE and SHAW are now closing their concerns for the Year, they take this opportunity of very earnestly entreating those who are indebted to their concern, to favor them with the amount of their respective accounts, so soon as possible.

Madras, 6th. Dec 1803.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY ORDER OF
THE EXECUTORS
OF THE LATE
JACOB PETTUM,
On TUESDAY, the 20th. December,
At 10 o'Clock in the forenoon,
AT No. 6 ARMENIAN STREET,
NEAR THE
PORTUGUESE CHURCH.
THE EFFECTS OF
THE SAID DECEASED,
Consisting of

RED HANDKERCHIEFS, and different NORTHERN PUNJUM HANDKERCHIEFS,
Northern LONG CLOTH of different kinds,
BENGAL KASHIDA, of different kinds,
DOREAS,
AND
MALABAR TURBANS,
SILVER PLATE,
AND
SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Conditions of Sale,

The Purchase Money to be paid, and the Articles taken away in *five days* after the Sale,—in default of which the things will be resold, at the risk of the First Purchaser.

Advertisement.

MR. THOMAS ROIRDON, Executor to the Estate of Mr. G. BAILLIE, Deceased, hereby gives Notice, that no Claims on the said Estate will be received after the 1st of January next.

Madras 11th December, 1803.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration from the Supreme Court at Madras, having been granted to MARY FOWLER in the Estate of Captain ROBERT FERRIS FOWLER, as Sister of the deceased, all claims upon the Estate are required to be submitted to MESSIEURS, CHASE, CHINNERY, M'DOUALL and Co. as Attornies to the Administratrix, that they may be liquidated, and all persons possessing the Property of the deceased are required to transmit it accordingly to the said Attornies at Madras.

Madras, 1st. December, 1803.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

In the paſſage where Marius, the firſt biſhop of Lauſanne, makes mention, in the Annals of his own Time, of the Variola, there was then only one; he obſerves that it particularly attacked *horned cattle.*

It appears that it only attacked men in the following year, that is to ſay, in 571.* This ſhews that Cows are ſuſceptible of its attacks; and it is ſingular enough that the ſame animal which firſt had this malady, ſhould furniſh to man the *beſt preſervative* againſt the ſame malady. What appears ſtill more ſurpriſing is, that from that remote epoch, this malady has not been at all obſerved, or at leaſt very ſeldom, upon cows. I. S.

* "A. 570. Hoc anno morbus validus cum profluvio ventris et *variola* Italiam Galliamque valde afflixit. Et animalia bubala per ea loca maxime interierunt.—A. 571 Hoc anno infanda infirmitas et glandula, cujus nomen eſt puſtula, in ſupra-ſcriptis regionibus innumerabilem populum devaſtavit."—Muller, in his Hiſtory of Switzerland, compares with this another paſſage of Paul Warnefrid, where we read *de glandulis in modum nucis quas ſequebatur febrierum æſtus*; and another of Anaſtaſius, the librarian, who ſpeaks *de percuſſione ſcabierum, ut nemo poſſet mortuum ſuum internoſcere*;—this, according to Muller, agrees with the ſmall-pox, which in the firſt centuries, as well as the venereal malady, was more terrible and more deadly than in the ſequel; among other reaſons, becauſe, at that time, they were unacquainted with the true methods of cure.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 14th. December, 1803.

Letters have been received from Trincomallie, which mention the arrival of a ship from Hamburgh, bound to this port. We have heard she is the Peter and Catherine, Capt. Smyth—but have not been able to learn the date of her Departure from Europe.

Accounts from Bombay mention the ſafe arrival of the Ship Sir Lawrence Parsons, Captain C. James, laſt from Madras.

Reports have been circulated that the French Frigate Atalanta, had captured two ſmall veſſels off Goa:—we deem theſe reports unfounded.

On Sunday arrived the Ship Friendship, from Penang,—Passengers, Lieuts. Lord and Court.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp Cassowly,—4th. November.

The Commander in Chief, congratulates the Army on the brilliant reſult of the Action of the 1st. inſtant, although His Excellency muſt ever lament the loſs of ſo many brave Officers and men.

The ſuperiority of numbers, aided by a ſtrong poſition and moſt formidable Artillery, which they had to encounter, after a fatiguing march of 25 miles, were circumſtances to have diſcouraged an Army leſs brave, more particularly when the obſtinate and determined reſiſtance of the Enemy is conſidered.

While His Excellency offers his beſt thanks and acknowledgments to the whole of the Army engaged, he feels it a tribute of Juſtice, to expreſs his warmeſt thanks and gratitude to Colonel Macan, Captain Wade, Captain Elliott, and the Officers and Men, of His Majeſty's 29th. Dragoons, and 4th. Native Cavalry; to Major M'Leod, and the Officers and Men of His Majeſty's 76th. Regiment, for the conſpicuous gallantry which they diſplayed, and to Colonel M'Donald, Lieutenant Colonel White, and Officers and Men, of the 16th. Native Regiment, and to Major Gregory and Officers and Men of the 2d Battalion 12th. Regiment, for the timely and gallant advance to the ſupport of the 76th.

On this, as on every former occaſion, His Excellency beheld with admiration, the heroic behaviour of the 76th. Regiment, whoſe gallantry muſt ever leave a laſting impreſſion of gratitude on his mind.

His Excellency's beſt thanks and acknowledgments are due to the whole of the Cavalry, who were engaged on the morning of the 1st. inſtant, for the intrepidity and courage which they diſplayed.

The Cavalry Gallopers were ſerved in a manner to reflect great credit on the Officers in charge of them, and the men who ſerved them.

(*Signed*) G. LAKE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council.

November,—20th. 1803.

His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council is pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Hugh Stewart, of His Majeſty's 22d. Regiment of Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant to the Calcutta European Infantry Militia, whilſt Captain Armſtrong is officiating as Acting Military Secretary to His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, and Captain General of all the Land Forces ſerving in India.

CALCUTTA,—28th. November.

Passengers per Belle Packet, Captain Foggo, for England.

Mrs. Sloman,—Miſſes Elizabeth, Ann, and Frances French,—Maſters James and Anthony Burnſide.

On Tueſday next, about 1 o'clock, will be launched from the Marine Yard of Meſſrs. Hudſon, Bacon and Co. a very beautiful and admirably well conſtructed Ship of 300 tons burthen. We underſtand ſhe is to be commanded by Captain John White, and is intended for the Buſſorah trade.

COMMERCE OF INDIA.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has propoſed to reduce the duty on unmanufactured articles from this Country from 71, to 50 per Cent. and to reduce the duty upon China from 109, to 50 per Cent. On Callicoes, from 125, to 50 per Cent. on unmanufactured Drugs, from 78, to 50 per Cent. The duty on Indigo alſo to be reduced. All other articles from the East Indies to pay a duty of 20 per Cent. A duty of 5 per Cent. to be levied on Diamonds, and other precious ſtones.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

During the laſt year, the increase in the British shipping that cleared inwards, compared with the former year, were ships 3275—Tonnage 414,713—decreaſe of foreign ships 1754, Tonnage 292, 914—*Increase* of British ships entered outwards 2730; Tonnage 269, 345—decreaſe of Foreign Ships, 2274; Tonnage 343,157—With a proportionate increaſe of British Mariners.

The Bulletin of Paris, publiſhed by the Counſellor of State *Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely*, ſtates that France is not longer to be called the Republican Empire of France—but the Empire of the Gauls.

A reſpectable Journal ſtates, on the authority of a demi official Engliſh Paper, that Madame Lannes, ſpouſe of the General of that name, and French Ambaſſador at the Court of Liſbon lately lying in of a ſon; the Prince of Braſil, with the view of congratulating the father of young Lannes upon this happy augmentation of his family, laid upon the cradle of the amiable infant a preſent eſtimated at 100,008 Livres Tournois. The Editors here remark that in order to judge of the Magnificence of this preſent the rank of the donor muſt be conſidered, more than the merit of him who receives it. We think like them with regard to the munificence of the donor, but we cannot concur in their opinion of the merit of the other; and in this reſpect we have the authority of Monsr. de Buffon.

Our Correſpondent aſſures us that the whole Diplomatic Body of France was put into fermentation by this intelligence. It has eſpecially excited the moſt *laudable* ſpirit of emulation among the Ambaſſadreſſes. It is now eaſy to gueſs at the cauſe of Madame Talleyrand's late journey to the famous Waters of Vichy.

Private letters from Hamburgh received in London on the 28th May ſtate in poſitive terms, that with the conſent of the King of Pruſſia, that Port and the whole of the Lower Elbe, would ſhortly be taken poſſeſſion of by a French Army.

By advices from Conſtantinople, of the 14th. May it appears that General Brune is uſing every exertion to induce the Porte to ſhut its Ports gainſt the Engliſh in caſe of war, but this has hitherto been conſtantly refuſed.

The celebrated miſſionary to India, Bartholomæo, has been employed ſince the month of May, 1800, at Rome, as *Conſultatore dell' éndice.* It is to be wiſhed that the occupations which this place require, may not deprive the literary world of the fruit of his labours, and of what he has collected for the knowledge of ancient and Modern India.

BIRTHS.

At St. Thome on the 8th. Inſt. the Lady of George Thompson Eſq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, the Lady of George Abbott Eſq. of a Son.

On the 29th. Ultimo, Mrs. Hogg of a Son.

At Columbo, Mrs. Loughlin, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Coringa on the 4th. Inſtant, A. Mein Eſq. Maſter Attendant of Vizagapatam.

On the 12th. Inſt. the Infant Daughter of Mr. Blyth.

ARRIVALS.

December 4th. Ship Dandabelly, Captain L. Royes, returned from Sea—6th. Ship Allegany, Captain G. G Coffin, from Calcutta, left 21ſt. November—9th. Ship Ingeram Packet, Capt. M. Pike, from Coringa.

THE BIRD OF PARADISE.

Few birds are more circumſcribed in their limits than the birds of Paradiſe. They are confined within the Papua Iſlands, and that of New Guinea, and are found only from latitude 8° ſouth, to latitude 3° north of the equator, and between longitude 127 and 140.

Such is the general view of theſe wonderful birds. The *Paradiſea apoda*, of which there are two varieties, called the greater and leſſer birds of Paradiſe, chiefly inhabit the Arrou Iſles.

They are natives of both New Guinea as well as of theſe Iſlands are ſuppoſed to breed in the firſt, and to reſide there during the wet monſoon, but retire to the Arrou Iſles, about a hundred and forty miles to the eaſt, during the dry or Weſtern Monſoons. In the eaſt monſoon they moult their long feathers, but recover them in the Weſt. They always migrate in flocks of thirty or forty, and have a leader, which the inhabitants of Arrou call the King: he is ſaid to be black, to have red ſpots and to fly far above the flock, which never deſert him, but ſettle where he ſettles.

They conſtantly avoid flying with the wind, which ruffles and blows their looſe plumage over their heads, and often forces them down to the ground, from which they are unable to riſe without ſome advantage: hard ſhowers of rain are equally deſtructive to them. When they are ſurpriſed with a ſtrong gale, they inſtantly ſoar to a higher region, beyond the reach of the tempeſt; there they float at eaſe in the ſerene ſky on their light flowing feathers, or purſue their journey in ſecurity. During their flight they cry like ſtarlings, but in the diſtreſs of a ſtorm blowing in their rear, they expreſs it by a note reſembling the croaking of ravens.

When they alight, it is on the higheſt trees, the King taking the lead; they prefer the *varinga parvifolia*, on the berries of which theſe birds and various ſorts of parrots feed; ſome ſay that they feed on nutmegs, on butterflies, and even ſmall birds; the ſtrength of their claws favors that opinion; yet that circumſtance may alſo be requiſite to birds which are always to live perched. The natives of Arrou watch their arrival, and either ſhoot them with blunt arrows, or catch them with bird lime or nooſes.

When taken, they will make a vigorous reſiſtance, and defend themſelves ſtoutly with their bills; they are inſtantly killed, exentrailed, and the breaſt-bone taken out, then dried with ſmoke and ſulphur, and exported to all parts of India and to Perſia, ſold for half a rix-dollar, but on the ſpot for a ſpike-nail or a bit of old iron.

No birds have ever had ſo much Fable mixed with their hiſtory: It was believed that they remained always floating on the ſpicy Indian air, and of courſe not to be in want of *legs or feet*, of which they were ſuppoſed to be *deſtitute*: that when they wanted to ſleep they hung themſelves by their two long feathers to the boughs of a tree; that they performed the act of love during their flight; and that even ovation, and excluſion of the young, was diſcharged in that element, the male receiving the egg in an orifice nature had given it for that purpoſe;—that they lived on the dew of heaven, and had no evacuation like other *mortal* birds.

From being ſo much converſant in the higher regions, the Portugueſe ſtyled them *Paſſaros da ſol*, or ſparrows of the ſun; the iſlanders *Manuco-dewata*, or the birds of God; and moſt Europeans name them the Birds of Paradise.

EGYPT.

A Letter from an Officer belonging to the Britiſh Army lately ſerving in Egypt, dated Malta 28th. March, giving the particulars of the evacuation of Alexandria by our troops.

"Our departure from Alexandria was delayed, I believe, principally by certain arrangements which General Stuart had been making with the Turks and the Mamelukes. The General's Aid-de-Camp went to Cairo, in order to ſettle for all the ordnance, and returned without bringing the buſineſs to a concluſion.

The Turks were required to give the ſum of 100,000l. which was one half leſs than the real value of it. Before we ſailed, however, two Turkiſh Officers came to Alexandria, and agreed to purchaſe the ordnance. In the middle of February, the General went to the camp of the Mamelukes, about 15 miles beyond Damanhour, where he found them in the moſt wretched condition that can be imagined. They were in want of money, tents, and almoſt every other neceſſary.

"Beſides this, the moſt violent diſſentions exiſted between the Beys, of whom there were three at the time in the Camp, who would not ſpeak to each other. But the General, by his addreſs and conciliating manners, reconciled, and made them good friends, before he left the place. One of theſe, Mahommed Alphey Bey, expreſſed a ſtrong wiſh to go to England; and for that purpoſe he came to Alexandria a few days after accompanied by twelve Mamelukes; he embarked on board a Raguſan veſſel, and is arrived here with the fleet. It is ſaid he means to ſolicit the protection of his Britannic Majeſty. He is the richeſt of all the Beys, but not the *Shief el bullad*, or Chief Bey.

"On the 11th of March the General embarked on board the Anſon, accompanied by the Pacha, the Pedrona Bey, the Captain Pacha, &c. and was ſaluted by all the Turkiſh forts, and men of war. The ſalute was immediately returned by the Engliſh, and repeated the next day, after the fleet had croſſed the bar. The following is a liſt of all the ſhips which ſailed from Alexandria on the 12th. together with the number of men in each, and the regiments they belong to. The troops were embarked on board 26 veſſels of different deſcriptions. Before we ſailed, two perſons on board the Janus tranſport, in which were 220 of Watteville's regiment, caught the plague, as did alſo one perſon in the Major, which had 50 Men on board. Theſe veſſels were conſequently left behind, and Mr. Webb, the aſſiſtant inſpector, volunteered his ſervices to remain with them until the diſeaſe was at an en[...] rable time before we embark[...] of plague occurred at Alex[...] Officers who caught it this [...] Gaiton, of the Royal Artillery, an[...] of the 10th Regiment of Foot. The [...] unfortunately fell a victim to it in the beg[...] of February, and died very much re[...] Of the whole army that has arrived at [...] there are but 31 men in the hoſpital [...] only one of theſe is confined to his [...] ral Stuart has publicly thanke[...] Gentlemen of the Army for the [...] on to the health of the troops. [...] Watteville's Regiment are to r[...] is ſaid, the others are deſtined f[...] Gibraltar. The Turks are now [...] diſcipline their ſoldiers after th[...] ner. Captain Hays, of the E[...] ment, has been left behind wit[...] and Major Meſſet, General S[...] Camp, is ſtill there arranging [...] were left unſettled."

DEAL,—22d Ma[...]

Came down from the Ri[...] through the Downs to the We[...] jeſty's ſloops Cruzier and J[...] mortalite frigate. The [...] on this ſtation continues [...] ful, as the Amelia friga[...] Proby, ſent yeſterday [...] Dutch Weſt Indiaman [...] with colonial produce [...] ken by the Grampus [...] laden with ſugar, coffee, [...]

The Corporation of Port[...] a bounty of one guinea per ma[...] the Government bounty, for t[...] Seamen who ſhall enter at Plym[...] date of the advertiſement, and they [...] their choice of any ſhip fitting.

MECHLIN,—16th. May

The 39th. half brigade infantry of the [...] lately arrived from the interior of France in [...] 23d. Military Diviſion, having received o[...] ders from Gen. Belliard to march for Breſkea[...] this corps immediately embarked there f[...] Fluſhing.—Other troops, keeping garriſon [...] Flanders, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march; their deſtination is thought to be for the Iſland of Walcheren. Quarters are getting ready in Weſt Flanders for ſome corps of troops which are expected next week from Picardy. It is not yet known if theſe troops are all, or only a part deſtined for the Iſlands of Zealand; or if they are to occupy the place marked out for an army, on the Downs between Oſtend and Newport, where a numerous corps of troops is to aſſemble preparatory to the arrival of the Firſt Conſul.

Mantua, *30th April.*—The greateſt part of the Garriſon here have received orders to march for the frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State.

DUQUESNE.

The following fact is but imperfectly known to the generality of Engliſh readers. Abraham Duqueſne, one of the moſt famous ſeamen of France, who was born in Normandy, in the year 1610, and died in Paris in 1688, with the title of general of the naval armies of France, and even with the rank of Marquis, was not, however, rewarded for his uſeful and glorious ſervices as he ought to have been, on *account of his being a Proteſtant.* His anſwer to Louis XIV. who was one day touching him on this point with a ſort of haughty *mal addreſſe*, deſerves to be remembered:—"Sire, when I fought for your Majeſty, I did not conſider whether your religion was different from mine." The ſon of Duqueſne being forced into exile, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, retired into Switzerland, where he purchaſed of Tavernier, the traveller, the eſtate of Aubonne, whither he conveyed the body of his father, which he had been obliged to bury ſecretly, and engraved on his tomb-ſtone the following remarkable inſcription:—"*La Hollande a faite eriger un mauſolèe á De Ruyter, et la France a refuſé un peu de terre á ſon vainqueur.*"—"Holland has erected a mauſoleum to De Ruyter, and France refuſes a little earth to his conqueror." Thus Duqueſne, who had ſerved his country with ſo much zeal and glory, was expatriated, and in a manner exiled, after his death. The inſcription which has covered his aſhes for now more than a century, according to a modern hiſtorian, is yet in exiſtence. Ought not the preſent French Government, anxious to efface the ſhameful ingratitude of former times, to reclaim his aſhes of the Swiſs, who have ſo long given them an hoſpitable aſylum, to conſtruct a monument worthy of Duqueſne and of France, and to render them the ſame honours as have been paid to the aſhes of Turenne?

Whatever the flattering or ferocious partiſans of Power may endeavour to diſſeminate to our prejudice, the beautiful complimentary lines of the celebrated Abbé Delille to this Nation, which have lately made their appearance, ſhew ſufficiently the real ſentiments of the worthy and conſiderate part of the French People. How hard is it, that with ſuch characters, ſtill glowing with gratitude and affection for paſt benefits, the gloomy and inſolent ambition of a reſtleſs individual ſhould again involve us.

INSURANCE CAUSE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, APRIL 19.

M'ADAM *v.* M'EVOY.

This was a cauſe of conſiderable importance to the merchantile world.

The Plaintiff is an underwriter, and the Defendant an inſurance broker. The action was brought to recover back a ſum of money paid on the adjuſtment of a policy, now contended to be void. The policy was on the ſhip Nautilus, from Demarara to London, at ten guineas per cent. to return five, if ſhe failed with convoy, and arrived. The *Nautilus* was loſt, and the underwriters had paid the ſum ſubſcribed upon her, without any ſuſpicion of being unfairly dealt with. The objection now taken was, that there had not been a proper diſcloſure of facts.

William M'Adam was called. He ſaid he was the ſon of the Plaintiff, and wrote for him at Lloyd's.—On the 2d. January, 1802, the Defendant applied to him to do ſomething on the Nautilus from Demarara. He aſked whether ſhe was to ſail with convoy? The Defendant ſaid ſhe was, and added that *the laſt time he had heard of her was by a letter of the Captains from Demarara.* He then wrote a ſlip at ten guineas, the current price at that time. There was an application afterwards made to him to adjuſt the loſs, which he paid to M'Evoy by a bill at two months.

Mr. Dunbar ſtated, that the Defendant called at his counting houſe before the date of the policy, and ſaid he was going to get inſurance done upon the Nautilus. The witneſs told him he had better firſt ſee a letter concerning her, which had been received by Thomſon and Blackburn. No more paſſed between them at that time. Some days after he ſaw the Defendant at Lloyd's, offering the policy for ſubſcription. He aſked him if he had ſeen the letter? The anſwer was, that he had. He then aſked him if he had communicated it to the underwriters, as he ſuppoſed that he had not from ſeeing the premium done at the common rate. The Defendant replied *No.* Then, ſaid the witneſs, your policy is not worth a farthing.

Mr. Thomſon being called, ſtated that the Defendant called for the letter about the 13th. of Dec. It was ſhewn him, and he read it. Mr. T. ſaid that on the 29th. he tried to effect inſurance upon the Nautilus, but upon laying the letter before the underwriters no one would ſubſcribe the policy for a leſs premium than 28 guineas.

The letter was then produced. It is dated from Martinique, 5th. November 1802. The material part of its contents was a memorandum, ſaying that "the *Lord Nelſon* having miſſed convoy, ſailed from Demarara in company with the *Nautilus;* that they continued together till Sunday, when the Nautilus fell aſtern; that ſhe was ſoon out of ſight, and had not been ſeen by the *Lord Nelſon* after, and that as ſhe had not arrived either at Martinique or Barbadoes, fears were entertained for her ſafety."

Mr. ERSKINE allowed, that though the loſs had been adjuſted, the point was to be tried exactly in the ſame manner as if the underwriter had refuſed to pay, and if material facts had been held back, either through fraud or negligence, there muſt be a verdict for the Defendant. The ground he took was, that the information contained in the letter was falſe, and that therefore the broker was not bound to communicate it. If the information had been received in an authentic ſhape from his correſpondent, then he muſt have laid it before the underwriter, but vague rumours, entitled to no credit, were to be diſregarded. The greateſt confuſion would be introduced into inſurance tranſactions, if all the contradictory reports about the failing and the arrival of fleets muſt be collected and detailed by the inſurance brokers.

Captain High, of the Nautilus, was then called to make out this caſe, but almoſt by his firſt anſwer he completely overturned it. He was aſked if he ſailed with convoy? He replied, that he did not, nor ever joined convoy.

The cauſe was immediately given up.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH ſaid, he was not here called upon to ſtate his opinion; but upon a point of ſuch importance he ſhould be ſorry that there ſhould be the leaſt doubt or uncertainty. If information material, and entitled to credit, was received from any quarter, the broker was bound to diſcloſe it. In the preſent caſe the Defendant could not ſay with truth, that the laſt accounts he had of the ſhip were by the Captain's letter, when he had ſeen a letter concerning her of a ſubſequent date from Martinique. He ought to have qualified his language, and left it to the underwriters to form a judgment upon all the facts with which he could ſupply them. The policy was void, not ſo much upon the ground of *concealment,* as *miſrepreſentation.* *Verdict for the Plaintiff.*

The World in general adopts the maxim of the Poet,

> " HOPE travels on, nor *quits* us 'till we *die:*"

The Beauty of Buttermere, however, has a different ſtory to tell.

> " When ſcarcely entertain'd, her HOPE was *fled!*

If we may believe the faſhionable intelligence of the day, every lady who gives a *rout* expects *five hundred* viſitors. Whether this be the average number, or the full complement, we are not told, but any thing leſs is conſidered as *a ſnug party.*

CITY OF LONDON.

A plan has been lately projected, which will no doubt, be carried into effect, as ſoon as poſſible, for forming a beautiful amphitheatre in the quarter called Moorfields, which will be conſiderably enlarged by the removal of Bethem Hoſpital. The amphitheatre will be of an oval ſhape, and ſurrounded by about fixty capital houſes, with gardens, coach-houſes, &c. annexed. The greateſt diameter will be five hundred feet, and the leaſt four hundred. In the centre there will be a garden, like that of Finſbury-ſquare, incloſed by an iron-railing. A grand ſtreet will be likewiſe made, leading from the Royal Exchange to this place; and, for this purpoſe, the church which ſtands near Bartholomewlane will be taken down, together with ſome of the adjacent houſes. The broker's houſes in Moorfields will be ſuffered to remain, other houſes will be built facing them, ſo as to form new ſtreets, and theſe new houſes are not to have any back lights.

On the ſouth-ſide of the ſtrand, beyond Temple-bar, all the old houſes are to be pulled down, as far as the Crown and Anchor tavern, and a creſcent is to be erected round St. Clement's Church. On the northſide of the church a correſponding creſcent will be built, which will begin at a ſmall diſtance from Temple-bar and reach as far oppoſite to Arundel-ſtreet. The church will be railed round.

Amidſt the numerous and conſiderable improvements at preſent carrying on in this country, there is none perhaps, that deſerves more particularly the attention of the public than that of iron-rail-ways. They preſent a means of improvement, eaſy, cheap, certain, and which brings with it no one inconvenience whatever. It is the only project that, in its reſult, has gone beyond the original expectation that was entertained of its utility. The Surry Iron-rail-way is now at work, from Wandſworth to Garrat. A week or two ago, one ſmall horſe was ſeen to draw three waggons, containing thirty three quarters of linſeed, up the above road, and this before the iron has acquired the poliſh which it will receive from time.

SCOTLAND.

The important project of making a CANAL from the Murray Firth, on the northern coaſt of Scotland, to the Sound of Mull, on the weſt coaſt, has, it appears, for ſome time paſt, occupied the attention of ſome of his Majeſty's miniſters. Mr. Telford, the projector of the one-arch bridge over the Thames, has been employed for the laſt two ſummer-ſeaſons, in making ſurveys, in taking the elevations, and ſounding Lochneſs and other Lochs, from which it would appear that the ſcheme is perfectly practicable, and may be accompliſhed at an expence not exceeding the ſum of 300,000*l.* The diſtance from the eaſt to the weſt ſea is only fixty miles nearly thirty-ſeven of which are already navigable for ſhips of the largeſt dimenſions. The immenſe advantages that will obviouſly reſult from this grand national canal, which, it is propoſed, ſhall be twenty-two feet deep and fifty broad, are incalculable; as the largeſt merchant veſſels and frigates will be able to paſs through it, at all ſeaſons of the year, the waters in and iſſuing from the lochs Neſs and Lochy, being never known to freeze.

WALES.

The completion of the Glamorganſhire-canal from Merchyr to Cardiff, has opened a ready conveyance to the vaſt manufactory of iron eſtabliſhed in the mountains of that county, and many thouſand tons are now annually ſhipped from thence. A commodious dock has been likewiſe formed lately at the end of the canal, where veſſels of large burthen may lie afloat, and a little below this dock, ſhips are admitted into what is termed a ſealock, which communicates with the ocean, juſt within the entrance of Cardiff-river. On the bank of the dock, ſpacious ware-houſes are building by the direction of the proprietors of the iron works, At Merthyr, theſe various operations begin to diffuſe a ſpirit of exertion throughout the country, and will no doubt, bring into action talents that have hitherto lain dormant; for that the people of this part of the world have conſiderable genius in mechanics has been manifeſted heretofore on ſeveral occaſions. Particular inſtances of this may be ſeen at Cyfarthva, where Mr. Watkin George has erected a wheel no leſs than 50 feet in diameter (to blow three furnaces) turned by a very ſmall ſtream of water; and at Aberdare another extraordinary machine has been conſtructed, in which two wheels, each 40 feet in diameter working like the figure of 8, increaſe the power of each other ſo much, that the water which drives the upper wheel falls down and ariſes in turning the lower one. The heath near this town (Cardiff) containing many hundred acres, hitherto neglected, is now about to be incloſed and cultivated.

Should the Engliſh perſiſt in hoſtilities, they have no alternative, we are told, but *ruin, perdition,* and *deſpair.* While Lord Auckland comforts us, however, with the report of 50,000 Seamen ready to take up the cudgels for their Country, the *ruin* we may ſafely allot to the Commerce of our rivals; the *perdition* to their Navy; and the *deſpair* to their hot-brained Ruler.

A CANINE DICTIONARY.

A FRAGMENT BY MOSER.

DRUNKEN DOGS.—" There were," ſaith the hiſtorian, " a people of Locris, called Epizephirii, who puniſhed thoſe with immediate death that drank more wine than the phyſicians preſcribed to them." What theſe Gentlemen thought a complete *doſe,* whether two *glaſſes* or two *bottles,* we, for want of authentic documents, have no means of aſcertaining: but I am inclined to think, that there were but few drunken dogs among the Locrians.

" Here," ſays another Author, whoſe name has eſcaped my memory, " they are multitudinous as the ſands of the ſea." " We find them, ſaith a third, " in every ſituation." Compariſons," the proverb ſays, " are odious." Theſe I think, are unjuſt, and am conſequently anxious to wipe from the canine character a ſtain as undeſerved as injudiciouſly applied.

Who, in their deepeſt reſearches into the ſyſtem of animated nature, ever heard of a drunken quadruped? Or, if a dog has, with great difficulty, been taught that deteſtable vice, doth he not owe his inſtruction to ſome brute of a maſter, who probably wiſhed to reduce him to a level with himſelf in his hour of inebriety? Does the ſervant, when the carriage is ordered ever come into the room, and ſay, " *Sir, Your Horſes are both Drunk?*" Alas! How often has he ſaid ſo of the coachman and footman? How an epithet which ſeems to libel a moſt uſeful race of animals obtained, I am at a loſs even to conjecture.

Among bipeds in high life, three bottles at a ſitting, I believe conſtitutes a Drunken Dog; to which we may add, that whetters, ſippers, dram drinkers, &c. whether high or low, are certainly, in the modern acceptation of the term, within its literal meaning.

GREEDY DOGS.—This is a ſpecies of animals very proper to claſs with the laſt; and that is, perhaps according to the proverb, which ſays "*Good eating requires good drinking.*" the reaſon why Greedy have generally been conſidered as archetypes of Drunken Dogs. But it will here be neceſſary, in order to treat of this article with the clearneſs and perſpicuity which both the ſubject and the work requires, to conſider greedineſs in two points of view, mentally and corporeally; firſt as it is ſeated in the mind, and produces that paſſion or propenſity which is termed avarice, which is certainly the greedineſs of gain, and which I think, though perhaps contrary to the opinion of many authors of eminence, is to be diſtinguiſhed from covetouſneſs, inaſmuch as this conſiſts in a deſire to retain, that in an endeavour by any means to graſp. Secondly, it is to be contemplated as ariſing from appetite, which, whether true or falſe, whether the genuine offspring of health, or the ſpurious concomitant of luxury, produces ſometimes that kind of exceſs which will ſoon become the ſubject of inveſtigation.

Thoſe that in the ſilent growth of ten per cent. reſign their faculties to Morpheus; who rather wiſh to accumulate by thrift than adventure; whoſe care to ſave is only to be equalled by their fear to loſe, have acquired the cognomen of *Cur*-mudgeons. Sir John Cutler was, in the ſeventeenth century, at the head of this reſpectable fraternity; Elwes ſeems to have taken the lead in the eighteenth; who its preſent repreſentative is, it would be a uſeleſs ſpeculation to enquire.

In order to proceed to the conſideration of the ſecond claſs of greedy animals to which I have alluded, I muſt obſerve, that as in the other the ſtimulus ſeems to reſide in the mind, in theſe it is purely ventricular, or *gaſtrick,* and is only to be repreſſed by what the ancients termed *recte vivere,* which Pope ſays " *means nothing but to eat;*" but what, in theſe degenerate days, both the learned and unlearned have agreed to term *a good Dinner.*

A good dinner is, in this country conſidered as a thing of ſuch importance, and indeed has always had ſuch weight and influence upon every *body,* whether individual or politick and corporate, that an author muſt have much more intrepidity than myſelf who ſhould venture even to hint, that its effects have probably in *former* times been as inimical to the conſtitution of the ſtate as to the conſtitution of the ſubject: and he would be deemed ſtill more hardy who ſhould dare to aſſert, that many public misfortunes have ariſen from its operation: and further ſhould he aver that the deſire to eat a good dinner has, ere now, while it increaſed the burthens of our anceſtors, decreaſed their ability to bear them, he would be deemed a lunatic; yet ſuch ſpeculators are abroad.

It is a little extraordinary, that the ſect of natural and experimental philoſophers, whoſe doctrines, eſpecially their *evening lectures,* are but little tinctured with ethics,——and whoſe principal purſuit is a good dinner, ſhould caſt a retroſpective eye toward Epicurus as their founder, although Plutarch ſays he ſupported himſelf daily with a ſmall number of beans, and Galen that he was a man remarkable for his abſtinence; which faculty, if it may be ſo termed, among many others, he communicated to his diſciples, who, ſays Diocles, were as moderate in drinking as in eating; " *they abſtained from the uſe of wine, and water was their chief beverage.*" How this ſober and abſtemious ſect ſhould have become a proverb, and have obtained the appellation of Greedy as well as Drunken Dogs, is, as I have juſt obſerved, a little extraordinary. We know, that among the ancients there might have been found perſons, ſuch as Apicius, Lucullus, Heliogabalas, &c. whoſe characters much better entitled them to ſo diſtinguiſhed an honour, who have had humble imitators in every age. Oldfield and Dartineuf in the laſt, and Meſſrs. A. B. C. and D. and perhaps a hundred alphabetical liſts, in the preſent.

Indeed, in this happy era, a mans appetite for buſineſs frequently depends upon his appetite for dinner, which in many inſtances like the principal wheel in a complicated piece of machinery, combines the parts, whether *great* or *ſmall,* and is the grand organ which gives motion to and ſtimulates the whole.

A good dinner, then, being an affair of ſuch conſequence, it is no wonder that there ſhould be, in every rank, an emulative propenſity to partake of it.

HAPPY DOGS.—This term may, in the ſingular number, be, I think with propriety, applied to the LADIES Dog. What ſituation can be more to be envied? Dreſſed, careſſed, &c. by his beautiful miſtreſs. With us a favoured Lover has been judged to have the faireſt pretenſions to the appellation of a *Happy Dog.* Perhaps a much happier, in his own imagination, is one who claims and enjoys the reputation of being generally admired by the fair ſex;

> " Who talks of beauties that he never ſaw,
> " And fancies raptures which he never knew."

JOLLY DOGS.—All that has been ſaid of Drunken Dogs may, with propriety, be applied to this ſpecies of animals, with this addition, that a part of the dynaſty which, humanly ſpeaking, were termed country ſquires, and of which I take Weſtern to have been formerly the repreſentative, are in this age almoſt extinct. In town, during and ſubſequent to the ſame period, Harry Howard, Frank Hammond, George Alexander Stevens, the Members of Comus's, the Beef-ſteak Club, and ſome Brothers of the Societies of Bucks and Albions, were, as I take it Jolly Dogs. I have ſeen them, that is, Jolly Dogs, made of admirable uſe in election meetings. In fact, there uſed to be one or two of theſe canine bipeds in every pariſh in the kingdom; but, alas! as our taſte for humour, formerly the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the Engliſh nation, has declined, they have degenerated into mere ſots; and like the companions of Ulyſſes, ſeem, under the operation of the enchanted cup, metaphorically to have ſuffered a transformation which reduces them ſtill lower in the ſcale of animal exiſtance.

OLD DOGS.—This is an elegant appellation, by which we diſtinguiſh ourſelves when, if in human life there is ſuch a period, we have a tolerable opinion of our own abilities.

In that ecſtatic moment, a *Tradeſman* will exclaim, " I am an Old Dog at a bargain.

A *Barriſter,* " I am an Old Dog at a nonſuit.

A *Farmer,* " I am an Old Dog at market.

A *Senator,* " I am an Old Dog at a speech.

A *Gambler,* " I am an Old Dog at hazard.

FRENCH LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Gentlemen who have propoſed the eſtabliſhment of a Literary Society in France, are Meſſrs. Amalric, Francois De-Neufchateau, Frochet, Gregoire, Laſteyris, Lacepede and Lecouteulu Canteleu. They have publiſhed a very neat addreſs upon the ſubject, and their plan is briefly as follows:—They propoſe to afford encouragement and recompence to men of genius and learning, to authors, inventors, and young men who diſplay ſhining or promiſſing talents. The propoſed encouragement to be apportioned to the merits of the reſpective individuals, according to the utility of their works, or the importance of their inventions, taking into conſideration alſo the ſtate of pecuniary neceſſity under which they may be placed. Authors whoſe works have a tendency to corrupt public or private morals, ſhall derive no ſupport from the Society, except they ſhall have repaired their errors by other works, promiſing ſound maxims and uſeful truths.—Perſons who ſink into indigence by their own miſconduct ſhall not be entitled to relief, except that they ſhall have given ſubſequent proofs of a better regulated line of conduct. If the funds of the Society ſhall permit, encouragement will be given to every ſpecies of work in any reſpect calculated to the perfection and improvement of human knowledge. All perſons are invited to ſubſcribe to forward the laudible intentions of the Society. No ſubſcription under twenty four francs (one guinea) will be received.

CURE OF JEALOUSY.

A ſingular cuſtom prevails among the Oſtiacks, a people who inhabit part of Siberia. " An Oſtiack is troubled with jealouſy, he cuts ſome hair from a bear ſkin, of which he makes a bunch like a noſegay, and preſents it to him he ſuppoſes is his wife favorite. If the latter be innocent, he accepts the preſent; if he be not he refuſes it, and acknowledges his guilt. In the latter caſe, the affair is immediately ſettled in the moſt amicable manner. The huſband diſmiſſes his wife, and her friend marries her. The adulterer never refuſes to accept the fatal preſent of the bear's hair, for he firmly believes that at the end of three days the *ghoſt* of the bear would come & puniſh him.

SONNET.

WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

There is yon turret, where the jack-daws build,
And caw harmonious in the sexton's ear:
Unless by school-boys all their nests are spill'd,
They build and caw, and build from year to year.
There grows the yew-tree where the owls do hide,
Its trunk so ample, and its bows so high,
Till Thomas, with his Sally by his side,
Enters the hollow trunk--then off they fly.
What lengthen'd Epitaphs now strike my eyes!
They suit exactly with my moral taste;
They say, the Men were all so bold and wise,
And all the Women—*very fair and chaste!*
On yon green hillock, lo! the parson's Steed
Stands larding his lean side as on I pass;
Quoth I, the saying's doubly true indeed,
For grass is flesh,—as well as flesh is grass!
But stop!—I hear the iron tongue of Time,
One, two, and yet another sound;—ah me!
I note, sage clock, thy monitory chime;
I go—MY DINNER WILL BE FIT BY THREE.

BOMBAY COURIER, 26th. November, 1803.

G. O. On the occasion of CAPTAIN MOOR's application, eventually to vacate his Office of Garrison Store-keeper during the course of the present Season, and to return to England on Furlough. Government have a pleasure in expressing the great and uniform satisfaction which that Officer has afforded by the intelligent, zealous and honorable discharge of the important trust and laborious Duties of his Department; enhanced, as both have been by the circumstances of the extensive Equipments by sea and land which it has been his Duty to superintend, and of which he has acquitted himself so much to his own Credit and to the public advantage; as will accordingly be noticed to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors on his return.

Resolved, that Captain William Young stand appointed to be the eventual successor of Capt. Moor as Commissary of Receipt and Issue of Provisions and Garrison Store-keeper.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the HENRY ADDINGTON and OCEAN Indiamen in Macoa roads from this Port on the 3d. of September last—the Cumberland, Warren Hastings, Exeter, and Earl of Abergavenny had also arrived from England.

The French Frigate ATALANTA is commanded by an officer who was our prisoner during the greatest part of the last war—this Frigate is said to be distinguished by the close similarity of her general appearance and manouvres to our own ships and discipline; she has on board the Guns of the JASON Frigate, 18 Pounders, which our readers may recollect was lost on the Coast of France in the year 1798.

THE *following is an account of a* SHOAL *which some of Admiral Rainier's Squadron passed over, and of the Storm which the whole Squadron encountered in their passage to this Port.*

On the 27th. of September last at noon, the CENTURION on sounding found only 17 fathoms water, shortly after 21 fathoms, and then no ground with 35 fathoms.—The LANCASTER, being about a mile to the Southward of the CENTURION, founded at the time and had only 10 fathoms water, two Rocks being then in sight, one on each side of the ship, which appeared to have much less water upon them, after passing by those Rocks the water deepened gradually to 17 fathoms, and then no bottom could be found at 35 fathoms. The TREMENDOUS was about 3 miles to the N. W. of the LANCASTER and on sounding found no ground at 50 fathoms.—The result of the observations made in the ships at noon determines the latitude of this shoal to be 7° 41' South. And its longitude, by the mean of several lunar observations made about the time, and by three excellent time keepers of Captain HEYWOODS, is 72° 52' E. It bears from the south part of DIEGO GARCIA S. 82° W. distant 100 miles.

On the 4th instant the weather which had been gloomy all the foregoing day, became still more so, and the wind which was Easterly freshen'd till evening when it blew so hard that no ship of the squadron could carry more sail then the courses and close reef'd Main Topsail.—In the night the gale encreased so much as to oblige the ship's to lye to under storm Staysails or close reefed Main Topsails. On the morning of the 5th at ½ past 2 in a violent squall of wind accompanied with Lightning, but not Thunder, the Tremendous lost her Main and Mizen Masts; at 4 o'Clock the gale blew with great violence, after which it abated gradually till near noon, when the wind changed to N. W and the weather cleared up.—On the 6th the ships which had separated during the storm, joined the Admiral one of which, the Albatross, had lost her Topmasts, but the rest (the Tremendous excepted) had fortunately suffered little damage.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—23d. November.

Lieut. Colonel J. LOGAN of H. M. 51st. Regiment, having, by his Return to Europe, vacated the Command of Point de Galle. The Governor takes this opportunity of declaring his high Satisfaction with the Zeal, Intelligence and Activity shewn by that Officer during the three Years of his Command, and more especially with the vigor and firmness with which he has maintained the Public Tranquillity in the late time of Turbulence and Danger.

Lieut. Colonel GEORGE MADDISON, of His Majesty's 65th. Regiment is appointed to be Commandant of Galle till further orders.

Captain EDWARD MADGE of H. M. 19th Regiment is appointed Commandant of Matura till further orders.

BOMBAY,—23d. November.

On Wednesday arrived the ship ASIA, Captain Harford, from CHINA, from whence she sailed on the 18th of August, and came down the inner passage between the coast of Cochin China and the Paracells; on their passage they touched at Malacca, saw his Majesty's sloop of war Rattlesnake in the streights, and on the Malabar coast his Majesty's ship Dasher, also saw the Peggy from Bengal.

On also arrived the ship SARAH, Captain Harrower, from China, from whence she sailed on the 18th of August, and on her passage touched at Malacca and Tellicherry—previous to the sailing of the Sarah, all the Bombay ships had arrived at China excepting the Houghton, Ardaseer, Friendship and Jehangeer—there were neither any Danish or Swedish ships at China—there were five Americans, one Frenchman, an English ship from Bengal and one from Madras. Off Pulo Sapata the Sarah fell in with & spoke the Honorable Company's ship COUTTS from England bound to China.

That spirit of *insubordination* that had manifested itself in many of the provinces in *China* still continues to exist, and seems, at no very distant period to threaten a revolution in that ancient and extensive empire.

A lawless set of *Banditti* continue to infest the coasts of *China*, particularly to the northward, where they commit dreadful depredations on the coasting trade; these marauders are, however, by no means formidable to European vessels, and seldom venture to attack them.

On Monday last sailed from the harbour his Majesty's ship Dedaineuse, Captain Heywood, on a cruise.

CALCUTTA,—23d. November, 1803.

On Monday accounts were received in town, of the arrival in the river of the American ship John & James, Capt. Wildrage, from Portland, whence she sailed on the 23d April.

This vessel spoke H. M. ships Trident and Dasher sloop of war.

The American ship Adventure, Capt. James Barr, is also arrived, from Salem the 23d April, last from *Mauritius* on the 8th September.

When the Adventure sailed, the Citizens at the French Islands, were still in ignorance of the War in Europe.

On Monday arrived the ship Margaret, Capt. Hunter, from Prince of Wales's Island, last from Cheduba.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—25th. May.

Mr. Patten gave notice of his intention of moving the House, on Friday next, to agree to certain resolutions, which he should on that day submit, as emanating out of the Papers of the Correspondence between the Governments of France and of this country, now on the table.

Lord Hawkesbury requested the Hon. Gentleman to state the nature of his intended motion.

Mr. Hobhouse, observing that the Honorable Gentleman seemed to decline an answer, said, that when Gentlemen rose to give notice of a motion, it was usual at the same time for them to state generally the tendency or object of the motion; and, he hoped, he would condescend to signify what that object was.

The Speaker remarked to the House, that it certainly was not incumbent, according to its rules, to require from any Gentleman what the object of his motion might be; for notices themselves were of very modern date; but it was as certain, that since notices became usual it was equally usual to state the nature of them in general terms.

General Gascoigne thought it was always better to leave that to the discretion of the Gentleman who gave notice of any motion.

The Speaker then said, it was usual to give a short but explicit description of the nature of every notice; that just given had no specification of its purport whatever.

Mr. Patten, hearing this opinion from the Chair, then stated, that the object of his motion was to submit certain resolutions to the House, in consequence of matter he discovered in the Papers before the House, which resolutions should be for an INVESTIGATION and CENSURE upon the conduct of the King's MINISTERS in that negociation.

Mr. Grey professed himself unable to understand even yet the object of the Hon. Gentleman's intended motion: he wished him to be more explicit.

Mr. Grenville replied, that with the ordinary forms his Hon. Friend had complied; he hinted its touching the conduct of his Majesty's Government, and that arising out of their own case, the Papers on the table. He considered that so explicit, that he was astonished at hearing Gentlemen require any more exposition.

Mr. Patten made no observation in reply, and his notice of course stands for Friday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered at the bar of the House the following most gracious Message from his Majesty:

"*GEORGE R.*

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he judged it necessary to adopt all the means within his power which may contribute to confound the designs and defeat the machinations of the enemy, and afford protection to his faithful People. In pursuance, therefore, of the several Acts of Parliament enabling his Majesty to encrease and embody the Militia Forces for the defence of his kingdom, his Majesty has thought fit to cause the SUPPLEMENTARY MILITIA to be forthwith raised and embodied accordingly."

The Message being read.

The Secretary at War moved, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, to thank him for his most gracious Message, which afforded a fresh proof of his Majesty's unceasing vigilance and care for the safety and welfare of his People; which being agreed to, the same was ordered to be presented to his Majesty.

THE NEGOTIATION.

Mr. Fox's motion, relative to the refusal of *Ministers* to accede to the terms specified by France for the maintenance of PEACE, as related in the last Note received on that subject, is fixed for Friday, if nothing on that day interferes to prevent the discussion.

LADIES OF HONOR.

Our Correspondent in Paris assures us that the Parisian Belles had actually formed the project of proposing to the French Government the Institution of a feminine Legion of Honor, of which Madame Bonaparte (Senior) was to have been *Grande Marshalless*, and her Six daughters or daughters in law the Six Constables. The object of this Institution would have been to furnish the male Legion of Honor with a never failing stock of wives worthy of practising the MEGALANTROPOGENESIA; *(or the art of getting sensible Children)* but the number of *Women of Honor* who presented themselves on the first day to beenlisted frightened the Institutress. The Institution was obliged to be adjourned because it was feared it would cause too many jealousies and disappointments, and the discontented would be guilty of some indiscretions at the expence of the elected.

It was remarked that though a *Coborte* was promised to Mesdames, de Stael, de Genlis, Constance Pipelet, and Forturée Briquet, yet these Ladies were not satisfied. What do they require we wonder? Madame Menou of Rosetta who from the period she became marriageable till her arrival in Paris, and even since her abode in that Capital has gone always veiled, was on the point of being proposed as a Candidate when the project was abandoned. The order was to have been under the auspices and protection of Venus Hercules and Minerva.

GALILEO.

The following is a correct Translation of the celebrated Sentence passed upon GALILEO, the forerunner of NEWTON: it never appeared in English, except in a provincial English newspaper, a few years since.

"We, Gaspar, of the title of Holy Cross of Jerusalem, Borgia, brother Felix Certinus, of the title of St. Anastatia, surnamed of Asculum, &c. &c.

WHEREAS you, Galileo, son of the late Vincent Galileo, of Florence, being seventy years of age, had a charge brought against you, in in the year 1615, in that Holy Office, that you held as true an erroneous opinion held by many, namely, That the SUN is in the Centre of the WORLD, and immoveable, and that the EARTH moves, even with a *Diurnal Motion*: also, that you had certain scholars into whom you instilled the same doctrine.

This Holy Tribunal desiring, therefore, to provide against the inconveniences and mischiefs, which have issued hence, and increased, to the danger of our Holy Faith; agreeable to the mandate of the very eminent Doctors, Cardinals of this supreme and universal Inquisition, two propositions respecting the immobility of the sun, and the motion of the earth, were adopted and pronounced, as under:—

That the SUN is in the CENTRE of the world, and immovable in respect of local motion, is AN ABSURD PROPOSITION, false in philosophy, and formally heretical, seeing it is EXPRESSLY CONTRARY TO HOLY SCRIPTURE.

That the EARTH is not the centre of the world, nor immoveable, but MOVES, even with a diurnal motion, is also an *absurd* proposition, FALSE IN PHILOSOPHY, and, considered theologically, is at least AN ERROR IN FAITH.

And to the end such a pernicious doctrine might be entirely extirpated away, and spread no farther, to the grievious detriment of the Catholic Verity, a decree was issued by the Holy Congregation *Indicis*, prohibiting the printing of books which treat of such sort of doctrine, which was therein pronounced false, and altogether contrary to Holy and Divine Scripture. But the same book has since appeared at Florence, published in the year last past, the inscription of which shewed that you were its author, as the title was "*A Dialogue of Galileo Galilei*," concerning the two principal systems of the world, the Ptolemaic and the Copernican.

Wherefore you have, by our authority, been summoned to this our *Holy Office*, in which being examined, you have on oath acknowledged the said book was written by you.

And whereas it appeared to us, that the whole truth was not expressed by you respecting your intention, we have judged it necessary to come to a more accurate examination of the business, in which (without prejudice to those things which you have confessed, and which have been brought against you as above, respecting your said intention) you have answered as a penitent, and good Catholic. Wherefore we, having maturely considered the merits of your cause, together with your above said confessions and defence, are come to the under-written definitive sentence against you:

Having invoked the most holy name of the ever blessed Virgin Mary, we, by this our definitive sentence, by the advice and judgment of the most Reverend Masters of Holy Theology, and the Doctors of both Laws, our Counsellors, respecting the cause and causes controverted before us, between the magnificent Charles Sincerus, Dr. of both Laws, Fiscal Procurator of this Holy Office on the one part, and you Galileo Galilei, defendant, questioned, examined, and having confessed, as above, on the other part, we say, judge, and declare, by the present processional writing, you, the above-said Galileo, on account of those things which have been adduced in the written process, and which you have confessed, as above, that you have rendered yourself liable to the suspicion of Heresy by this Office, that is, you have believed and maintained a false doctrine, and *contrary to the Holy and Divine Scriptures*, namely, that the sun is the centre of the orb of the earth, and that it does not move from the east to the west, and that the earth moves, and is not the centre of the world; and that this position may be held and defended as a probable opinion, after it had been declared and defined to be *contrary to Holy Scripture*; and consequently that you have incurred all the censures and penalties of the Holy Canons.

But that your grievous and pernicious error and transgression may not remain altogether unpunished and that you may hereafter be more cautious serving as an example to others, that they may abstain from the like offences, we decree, that the book of the Dialogue of Galileo be prohibited by public edict, *and Condemn Yourself to the* PRISON OF THIS HOLY OFFICE, to a time to be limited by our discretion; and we enjoin, under the title of salutary penance, that, during three years to come, you recite, once a week, the *Seven Penitential Psalms*, reserving to ourselves, the power of moderating changing, or taking away entirely or in part the aforesaid penalties and penitences.

And so we say, pronounce, and by our sentence declare, enact, condemn, and reserve, by this and every other better mode or formula by which of right we can and ought.

THE ABJURATION OF GALILEO.

I, Galileo Galilei, son of the late Vincent Galileo, *a Florentine, of the age of seventy*, appearing personally in judgement, and being on my knees in the presence of you, most eminent and most reverend Lords Cardinals of the Universal Christian Common-wealth, Inquisitors General against Heretical Depravity, having before my eyes the Holy Gospels, on which I now lay my hands, swear that I have always believed, and now believe, and, God helping, that I shall for the future always believe whatever the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church holds, preaches, and teaches.

But because this Holy Office had enjoined me by precept, entirely to relinquish the false dogma, which maintains, that the Sun is the centre of the world and immovable, and that the Earth is not the centre and moves: nor to hold, defend, or teach by any means, or by writing, the aforesaid false doctrine; and, after it had been notified to me, that the aforesaid doctrine was repugnant to the Holy Scripture, I have written and printed a book, in which I treat of the same doctrine already condemned, and adduce reasons with great efficacy in favour of it, not offering any solution of them; therefore I have been adjudged and vehemently suspected of Heresy, namely, that I maintained and believed, that the sun is the centre of the world, and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre, and moves.

Therefore, being willing to take out of the minds of your Eminences, and of every Catholic Christain, this vehement suspicion, of right conceived against me, I, with sincere heart and faith unfeigned, abjure, execrate, and detest, the abovesaid errors and heresies, and generally every other error and sect contrary to the abovesaid Holy Church; and I swear that I will never any more hereafter say or assert, by speech or writing, any thing through which the like suspicion may be had of me; but, if I shall know any one Heretical, or suspected of Heresy, I will denounce him to this Holy Office, or to the Inquisitor and Ordinary of the place in which I shall be.

I, the aforesaid Galileo Galilei, have abjured, sworn, promised, and have bound myself as above, and in the fidelity of those with my own hands, and have subscribed to this present writing of my abjuration, which I have recited word by word. At Rome, in the Convent of Nerva, this 22d of June, of the year 1633.

I, Galileo Galilei, have abjured above as with my own hand.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

AT THE

Government Sea Custom House,

On FRIDAY next, the 16th. Inst.

At 11 *o'Clock,*

FORTY TWO DOZENS,

MORE OR LESS, OF

ENGLISH CLARET.

Sheriff's Sale.

MADAPAUKOM VARADARAJAH MOODELLIAR,

Vers

RATNAULA VENCATACHELLAM & OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday the 19th. and Thursday the 20th. Instant will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon of each day, two Houses and Ground Situated in Pedda Naicks Pettah, No 35 and 36 Tolelengan Street, Viz on Monday the 19th No. 35 One House and Ground measuring 90 feet by 29.—And on Tuesday the 20th No 36 Another House and Ground measuring 93 feet by 29 or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendants and Seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL,

K. DALRYMPLE,

SHERIFF.

Madras, 13th December 1803.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. YOUNG, *In Popham's Broadway.*